



RURAL DISTRICT OF VALLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year

- 1 9 6 9 -

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the report

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

VALLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1 9 6 9

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

Councillor Cledwyn Rowlands.

CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor G.R. Parry.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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Councillor Evan R. Hughes.

Councillor H. R. M. Hughes.

Councillor R. Spencer Hughes.

Councillor Michael Jones.

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Councillor John Lewis, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. Mary March.

Councillor Edward G. Owen.

Councillor Hugh R. Owen.

Councillor Richard Owen.

Councillor Robert H. Owen

Councillor T. Owens.

Councillor G. R. Parry.

Councillor Owen J. Pritchard.

Councillor Owen M. Pritchard as from 6.5.69 - november, 1969 (deceased)

Councillor Cledwyn Rowlands.

Councillor W. Merfyn Taylor

Councillor Gwilym I. Thomas.

Councillor Hugh Thomas.

Councillor J. Hywel Thomas, J.P.

Councillor Owen J. Thomas.

Councillor Howell Williams.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. H. B. Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.F.H., L.M.

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H. I. Williams, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

ASSISTANT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

T. Glyn Jones, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

To the Chairman and Members of
the Health Committee,
Valley Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report upon the Health of your Sanitary District during the year 1969.

As I have previously reminded, it is customary to annually report upon the current vital statistics of a community, not as a mathematical exercise, but to provide the Elected Representatives with some means of assessing the public services requirements of a Sanitary District/Housing Authority in the future, bearing in mind the average time-lag between the resolution adoption, and the finalisation, and bringing into actual operation, of that intention. Hence the need for the consideration over a period of years, of population trends upwards and downwards.

This is perhaps of greater importance relative to the year under review because the Vital Statistics for your District for the next few years are most likely to be distorted by a major industrial project until some time following, not merely the constructional period of temporary labourers, but the settling in of the more permanent operational staff and their families. In the possible event of that project itself being followed by the arrival of ancilliary industries, then obviously, that period of population fluidity will be correspondingly extended.

There is of course the added factor that the peoples involved being of the younger age groups will increase the Birth Rates and, by dilution, seem to decrease the Death Rate. No doubt there may be some, who for reasons best known to themselves (logically or illogically) may discount this picture of distortion. To them the plain answer is that, in very recent years, the theory has been amply proved by the actuality of fact in the neighbouring District where a Power Station project produced the anticipated vital instability. In fact the Birth Rate was considerably higher than the National Rate.

Your population in 1954 was 12,100. From then onwards (with two exceptions) it increased annually. The increases in recent years (each upon its predecessor have been as to

1966	-	100
1967	-	300
1968	-	50
1969	-	10

The present mid-year total has been 14,260. The relevant comparable Birth and Death Rates of recent years have been:-

BIRTH RATES

	<u>Valley R.D.C.</u>	<u>Anglesey</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
1964	21.8	19.2	18.2
1965	21.73	19.3	18.0
1966	22.71	19.5	17.7
1967	20.13	20.3	17.2
1968	23.35	18.6	11.9

DEATH RATES

	<u>Valley R.D.C.</u>	<u>Anglesey</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
1964	12.6	12.2	11.3
1965	11.37	12.4	11.5
1966	9.89	12.2	11.7
1967	13.3	12.6	11.2
1968	11.13	12.7	11.9

The consistently higher Birth Rate (in comparison) is almost certainly associated with the presence of the R.A.F. Unit of younger people. On the other hand those infants are "posted" (with their families) away from the District and therefore do not permanently contribute to the overall population.

As, in his report, the Senior Public Health Inspector customarily has effectively detailed with progressions in the basic services of housing, sewerage, and mains water provision, it is only appropriate for myself to stress the significances.

With the recent addition of 176 premises, - 3,487 premises out of 5,294 rateable premises are now supplied with mains water.

With the completion of the eleven three bedroomed properties, a total of 769 dwellings have been built since the war, but three other schemes are in the process of erection.

This Sanitary Authority has now no less than 20 already completed and operational sewerage schemes, with, in addition plans, in various stages, towards the betterment of four pre-existing schemes.

Of the causes of death there have not been any increases attributable to environmental factors under the control of the Authority. The group that includes specified malignant diseases has increased by two occurrences to 20 of which 9 were of lung cancer (formerly five).

On the one hand it is at least unfortunate that pressure of work precluded the Public Health Laboratory from accepting Ice Cream samples for testing as in the past, yet on the other hand it is some consolation that there are no manufacturers in this area and also that in the preceding year of the 59 samples then taken for bacteriological examination 73.75% were placed in Grade 1, 17.5% in Grade II but there were 5% in Grade III.

It will be noted that the Senior Public Health Inspector has received an assurance from the County's Consumer Protection Department that their sampling from wholesale consignments has been to their satisfaction. One must hope that that Department's sampling has tried to pay particular attention to vendors who are known to carry on business on a "sale and run" basis from the mainland, they being obviously more suspect than large firms possessing hygienic premises and handling methods and national reputations to preserve. This potentially dangerous foodstuff is of course at its peak sale period in the warmer (or summer) months when any existing infection would the more proliferate.

It is pleasing to note that the Senior Public Health Inspector in his reference to carcass meat inspected reported only one case of tuberculosis (that of a pig) although there had been a very slight percentage increased part-condemnation in other animals - cattle from 13.7% to 15%; sheep and lambs from 4.2% to 6.1% and pigs from 1.8% to 2.0%. This overall satisfactory picture compares most favourably with comparable figures relative to carcass meat inspected at the nearby Port slaughterhouse, - that is to say relative to Imported rather than Home produced meat-food-stuff.

In conclusion, I should like to again thank the Senior Public Health Inspector and his Assistant for their continuing all time ready co-operation in this sphere and the Chairman and his Colleagues for their courtesy and interest.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

G.H.B. ROBERTS

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	53,784
Population (Registrar General's mid 1969 estimate)	14,260
Rateable Value as at 31.3.69	£356,246
Product of the Penny Rate (as at 31.3.69)	£1,350
Number of Rateable Premises:-	
(1) Dwelling Houses	4,042
(2) Farm Houses	747
(3) Business Premises	505

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (actual occurrences)

	<u>1 9 6 9</u>			<u>1 9 6 8</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	138	132	270	146	133	279
Illegitimate	7	5	12	8	8	16
	<u>145</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>295</u>

The Birth Comparability factor is 1.12.

Birth Rate (total)

1969

Valley	19.8	Corrected	22.2
Anglesey	18.9		
England & Wales	16.3		

1968

Valley	20.7	Corrected	28.35
Anglesey	18.6		
England & Wales	11.9		

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>

The Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total; births (live and still) = 7.0.

The rate for Anglesey was 11; England and Wales 13.

The Stillbirth rate per 1,000 population = 0.14.

The rate for Anglesey was 0.20; England and Wales 13.0.

Deaths (total)

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
69	55	124

The Death Comparability factor was 1.0.

The Crude Death rate per 1,000 population was 10.9.

The Crude Death rate for Anglesey in 1969 was 12.2; England and Wales 11.9.

The Corrected Death rate per 1,000 population was 10.9.

The Corrected Death rate for Anglesey was 10.6.

Maternal Deaths

Nil.

Deaths of infants under one year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>

The Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births = 18.0.

The Infant Mortality rate for Anglesey was 20.0; England and Wales 18.0.

Deaths of infants under four weeks of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	4	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

CAUSE OF DEATH	MALE	FEMALE
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	-
2. Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	1
3. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	5	-
4. Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	1	3
5. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	5	-
6. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	2
7. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1
8. Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	-
9. Other Malignant Neoplasms	3	1
10. Diabetes Mellitus	1	-
11. Avitaminoses, etc.	1	-
12. Mental Disorders	-	1
13. Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	3	-
14. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	1
15. Hypertensive Disease	2	1
16. Ischaemic Heart Disease	22	11
17. Other Forms of Heart Disease	4	7
18. Cerebrovascular Disease	11	20
19. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	3
20. Influenza	2	1
21. Pneumonia	3	8
22. Bronchitis and Emphysema	2	-
23. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-
24. Peptic Ulcer	-	1
25. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	-
26. Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	1
27. Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	-	2
28. Congenital Anomalies	3	2
29. Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	-	1
30. Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	1	1
31. Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1
32. All Other Accidents	3	-
33. Suicide and Self-inflicted injuries	2	-
34. All Other External Causes	-	2
TOTAL	84	72

Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases

Notifiable Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)

Table showing cases notified during the year -- classified into age groups

DISEASE	-1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5-9	10-24	25+	?Age
Measles	4	5	5	7	14	12	1	-	1
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	1	4	3	-	4
Whooping Cough	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-

Tuberculosis

Notifications of tuberculosis were as follows:-

AGE	SEX	RESPIRATORY OR NON-RESPIRATORY
20	Female	Respiratory
48	Male	Respiratory
54	Female	Non-Respiratory
62	Male	Respiratory
63	Male	Respiratory
64	Female	Non-Respiratory
41	Female	Respiratory

Vaccination and Immunisation

These services are provided by the County Council and by the General Practitioners in the District.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis

B.C.G. vaccination is carried out by the Chest Physician in collaboration with the County Medical Officer and his staff. The scheme provides for the vaccination of new born infants into tuberculosis households and of tuberculin negative contacts of known cases.



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VALLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

- of -

THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH

INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1969

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VALLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Health Department,
Council Offices,
Valley,
Holyhead.

25th January, 1971.

Dr. G. H. B. Roberts,
Medical Officer of Health,
Valley Rural District Council,
Shire Hall,
Llangefni.

Sir,

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1969

In accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959, I have pleasure in submitting the following report on work carried out during the year and on the sanitary conditions of the area.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

There were no cases requiring action under the above Act during the year.

WATER SUPPLIES

As in the past very little direct action under this heading was required during the year, any action which was taken being limited to advice to owners wishing to improve private dwellings dependent on well water supplies.

The following facts have been extracted from the County Water Engineer's report as being relevant to this district:-

- 1). Daily consumption of water was 47 gallons per day, identical with the figure for the previous year.
- 2). A total of 176 new and existing properties were connected to a mains supply bringing the total number connected since 1947 to 3,487.
- 3). Total length of water mains of diameters varying from 1½" to 21" was 133 miles.
- 4). Construction of 15" and 18" trunk mains was commenced from the Alaw Reservoir to serve the Anglesey Aluminium Smelter project at Penrhos, Holyhead.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

SEWERAGE SCHEMES - NEW

One new sewerage scheme serving the villages of Llanrhuddlad and Rhydwyn was completed by the end of the year bringing the total number of such schemes within the rural area to 20 involving a total of 27 automatic pumping stations.

Following is a list of existing treatment works and sea outfall schemes within the area :-

<u>SCHEME</u>	<u>DISPOSAL</u>	<u>NO. OF PUMPING STATIONS.</u>
1. Aberffraw.	Sea (untreated).	1
2. Bodedern.	Treatment Works.	2 (1 on works site).
3. Bodffordd.	" "	-
4. Bryndu.	" "	2 (1 on works site).
5. Bryngwran.	" "	1 (on works site).
6. Caergeiliog.	Sea (untreated via Valley & F. M. B.).	1
7. Carmel.	Treatment Works.	-
8. Cerrigceinwen. (Rhostrehwfa).	Treatment Works. (Llangefni U.D.C.).	-
9. Gorad.	Sea (untreated via Valley & F. M. B.).	1
10. Gwalchmai.	Treatment Works.	2 (1 on works site).
11. Llanddeusant.	" "	4 (1 on works site).
12. Llanfachraeth.	" "	2 (1 on works site).
13. Llanfaelog.	" " (Bryndu).	2
14. Llanfaethlu.	" "	1 (on works site).
15. Pencarnisiog.	" "	1 (on works site).
16. Rhosneigr.	Sea (untreated).	-
17. Rhydwyn and Llanrhuddlad.	Treatment Works.	1 (on works site).
18. Trearddur Bay.	Sea (untreated).	3
19. Valley and Four Mile Bridge.	" "	2
20. West Holyhead.	" "	1 (maintained by Holyhead U.D.C.)

In addition to the fore-going schemes, ten isolated Council Housing Estates with full internal services are served by septic tank or cesspool installations which are cleansed as and when necessary by the Council's cesspool emptier.

Trearddur Bay Sewerage

During the year a scheme of "drainage separation" was commenced with the object of reducing the volume of surface and roof water which was finding its way into the foul sewers. The carrying out of this scheme was insisted upon by the Welsh Office prior to proceeding with the main improvement and extension schemes which are urgently required to cater for existing and imminent residential developments. It is to be hoped that the main scheme can be proceeded with with a minimum of delay so that the outdated existing underground pumping stations can be dispensed with.

Valley and Four Mile Bridge Sewerage

The sea outfall extension at Porth Gwr Marw, Trearddur Bay was completed towards the end of the year. This scheme was intended to extend the original outfall constructed in 1959 a further 400 yards out to sea.

Rhosneigr Sewerage

Consent was given to proposals to improve the sewerage system at Rhosneigr by extending the existing sea outfall to discharge at a point below low water mark. Another proposal to increase sewage capacity by constructing an additional tank sewer was deferred by the Welsh Office because of the high capital cost involved. However, the approved section of the scheme will prevent the recurrence of nuisance along the foreshore near the point of outfall.

Gwalchmai Sewerage

A scheme to improve the standard of effluent from the treatment works at Pendref was completed. This scheme involved the provision of an irrigation area to provide tertiary treatment and first indication is one of success as samplings of effluent by the Gwynedd River Authority have been satisfactory.

Individual Drainage Systems

A total of 172 private drainage systems to serve new and existing properties together with connections to sewers or septic tank installations were inspected and approved during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The general refuse collection service continued to be carried out by the same complement of vehicles and operatives but the customary remarks regarding high cost of collection attributable to overtime working applied equally to the year under review. A detailed report on refuse collection was submitted during the year in which it was recommended that a phased paper sack system of refuse collection should be introduced prior to which a full work study into the service should be carried out. This was not implemented because of the high initial costs involved but I am convinced that if direct labour refuse collection is to continue it will become necessary in the near future to institute a work study scheme as this is a required preliminary to any productivity bonus scheme.

Towards the end of the year a demonstration took place of a bulk refuse collection vehicles as a result of which it was decided to place an order for a Karrier "Muskateer" vehicle to replace one of the dual-tip vehicles. Because of its vastly increased capacity the time lost through trips to the tip should be greatly reduced.

Incidence of sickness among employees in this service was again in the region of a total of 200 working days and comments made previously on the extreme difficulty in employing replacement labour applied equally in the year under review.

Clegir Mawr Refuse Tip

The compulsory purchase order made during the previous year to acquire an extension area to the tip at Clegir Mawr was not proceeded with as the owners indicated their willingness to sell prior to the planned public

inquiry. This extension area is urgently required to cater for this district's needs and also to accommodate abandoned vehicles brought in from all parts of the County.

Civic Amenities Act, 1967

During the year the Council agreed to set up an abandoned car tip at Clegir Mawr on behalf of themselves and other district authorities in Anglesey with the exception of Holyhead U.D.C. and Aethwy R.D.C.

Cesspool Emptying

A total of 178 private septic tank or cesspool installations were cleansed during the year at the request and expense of the property owners. Demands for this particular service continue to be high and are not likely to reduce in the future owing to a number of dwellings which are still being erected outside sewerage areas.

NUISANCES

A total of 83 alleged nuisances were reported and investigated during the year and these involved 195 inspections and re-inspections. All the nuisances with the exception of two (which related to housing disrepair) were abated following informal action.

An unusual nuisance dealt with was the disposal of a whale carcase which had been washed up ashore near Porth Crugmor, Llanfaethlu. As the whale is one of the "Fishes Royal" its disposal became the responsibility of the Board of Trade but in view of their lack of local facilities this department undertook the work. Because of its location conventional methods of disposal were not possible e.g. burial or removal for use as animal feeding stuffs. The assistance of the R.A.F. bomb disposal squad was readily given to incinerate the whale with incendiaries and reconnaissance flares.

Classification of the nuisances dealt with is as follows :-

Animals (on foreshore)	2
Animals (live)	2
Defective drains (foul)	37
Defective drains (surface water)	6
Defective septic tanks and cesspools	12
Public sewers	3
House disrepair	5
Offensive odours	4
Refuse accumulations	3
Watercourses	2
Smoke	2
Foreshores (oil)	3
Foreshores (offensive odours)	2
	<hr/>
Total :	83
	<hr/>

CAMPING AND CARAVAN SITES

One new site was licensed during the year for the stationing of twelve permanent residential caravans. This licence, temporary in duration, was intended to cater for workers wishing such accommodation who were engaged in constructional work at the Aluminium Smelter, Penrhos, Holyhead. At the end of the year this permission had not been taken up.

The total number of licensed caravan sites in the district at the end of the year was 80 accommodating a total of 1,284 caravans. There are no tented camp sites licensed under Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936 and therefore there is no reasonable estimate of the total extent of such sites which operate generally for the permitted periods without licence of 42 consecutive days or a total of 60 days in the aggregate in any one year.

Because of the staffing situation caravan sites were not visited as often as one would wish but a full inspection of each site was carried out during the course of the customary annual survey carried out by the County Planning Authority. Three sites exceeded the permitted number on the survey date and warning letters were sent to the operators concerned.

SHOPS

The total number of shops in the area remained at 132 and these are classified as follows :-

Bakers	3
Butchers.	10
Chemists.	2
Confectioners.	2
Cycles etc.	1
Dairies.	1
Drapers.	9
Fish and Chips.	4
Furniture.	2
Greengrocers.	3
Grocers.	53
Grocers and general dealers.	21
Hairdressers.	10
Ironmongers and hardware.	4
Sweets, minerals and tobacco.	7
	<u>132</u>

Of the above, 105 are directly connected with the retail distribution of food. Assistants were employed at 30 of the shops, the remainder being family businesses.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat

The number of licensed slaughterhouses in operation in the area remained at four all of which continue to be licensed on an annual basis provided they comply with current constructional and hygiene standards.

The required 100% meat inspection service was maintained and this service is somewhat easier to achieve now that meat inspection is limited to normal hours of work.

A total of 3,200 animals were slaughtered and inspected during the year compared with 3,683 in 1968 and following is a summary of animals slaughtered and carcasses inspected and incidence of condemnations :-

Carcases inspected and condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses
Number killed	126	-	2930	144	-
Number inspected	126	-	2930	144	-
<u>All diseases except</u>					
<u>Tuberculosis and</u>					
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	19	-	179	3	-
Percentage of the number inspected and affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis.	15.0%	-	6.1%.	2.0%.	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	1	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	0.00%	0.00%.	0.00%.	0.69%.	0.00%.
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-

The weight of discarded meat and offal was as follows :-

Cattle	266 lbs.
Sheep and Lambs.	537 lbs.
Pigs.	24 lbs.

Knacker's Yards

There are no premises of this description in the area.

OTHER FOODS

Food Hygiene Regulations

Pressure of work in other spheres has continued to prevent a systematic inspection of food premises in the area being carried out, but whenever such premises have been visited in connection with other duties, the opportunity has been taken to inspect premises and advise occupiers on the provisions of the regulations. It has again been found that the commonest infringement relates to the inadequate covering of open food, but all informal notices were complied with forthwith. No complaints were received from members of the public of unsatisfactory food premises.

Bakehouses

The number of bakehouses in the area producing bread and confectionery remained at five.

Ice Cream

One additional premises was registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for the sale and storage of pre-packed ice cream, bringing the total of premises so registered to 82 of which 17 sold pre-packed ice cream only.

There are no ice cream manufacturers in the area.

Sampling of ice cream was not carried out as in previous years due to pressure of work at the Public Health Laboratory at Conway. However, assurance was received that samplings from wholesalers consignments to retailers were taken systematically by members of the Consumer Protection Department.

Unsound Food

The total amount of food voluntarily surrendered as being unfit for human consumption was comparatively low and surrender certificates were issued in respect of the

undermentioned foodstuffs :-

246 lbs. beef.
20 lbs. pork.
3 lbs. lamb.
37 lbs. boiled ham.
6 lbs. corned beef.
4 tons. mussels.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

A total of 42 complaints of rat infestations were investigated and treatments carried out either by the Council's part-time rodent operator or by officers of the Health Department.

Following is a summary of the premises inspected and infestations dealt with during the year :-

	<u>Number Inspected</u>	<u>Number of Infestations</u>
1) Local Authority properties	7	7
2) Dwelling houses.	32	32
3) Business premises etc.	3	3
	<u>42</u>	<u>42</u>

It is becoming more difficult to carry out this service adequately because of staff shortages and inability to recruit labour of the right calibre.

CLEAN AIR ACT

It was not necessary to take action under this Act during the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Following are extracts from the annual report submitted to the Ministry of Labour under Section 60 of the above Act :-

TABLE "A"
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices.	12	19	6
Retail shops.		19	12
Wholesale shops, warehouses.			
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.	1	7	6
Fuel storage depots.		2	-
Totals :	13	47	24

TABLE "B"

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises.....43.

TABLE "C"

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>Number of persons employed</u>
(1)	(2)
Offices.	94
Retail shops.	38
Wholesale departments, warehouses.	-

Catering establishments open
to the public.

58

Canteens

64

Fuel storage depots.

3

Total :

257

Total Males :

139

Total Females :

118

No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

The number of premises registered under the above
Act remained at two.

HOUSING

Eleven new council dwellings were completed during
this year, these all being three bedroomed houses of which
four were at Bro Dawel, Bodedern and the other seven at
Maes Machraeth, Llanfachraeth.

Other schemes were in progress at Caergeiliog,
Aberffraw and Bryngwran.

Private Housing Development

A total of 89 private dwellings were completed
during the year bringing the total number of private
dwellings constructed since 1945 to 957.

At the end of the year there were 95 private
dwellings in the course of construction.

<u>Quarterly Returns</u> -	<u>No.</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
		<u>Displaced</u>	

Houses demolished in Clearance Areas

Unfit for human habitation.	2	-	-
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Not in Clearance Areas

Formal or informal procedure.-		-	-
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Unfit houses closed

Under Section 16, Housing
Act, 1957.

- - -

Houses made fit

Informal action.

3 - -

Formal action under the
Public Health Acts.

- - -

Improvements of Old Dwellings

Discretionary Grants

A total of 27 applications for improvement grants were received and approved involving a total of £9,861 in grants, averaging nearly £365 per dwelling unit. Of the 27 applications, 20 (74.50%) were in respect of owner/occupied dwellings.

Schemes of improvement covering a total of 51 dwellings were completed with a total grant pay out of £18,362. 10s. 0d., an average of £360 per dwelling.

A total of 619 dwellings have now improved with financial assistance since the grant scheme was introduced in 1949.

Standard Grants

Only five applications were received and approved for standard grants, four of which were in respect of normal standard amenities, one to a reduced standard. All were owner/occupied.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956 SANITARY CONVENIENCES ON FARMS

The number of agricultural dwellings in the area remained at 791 and no formal action was taken under the above Act. It is not possible with the staff available to carry out duties imposed on local authorities under the Act.

THE RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS

ACT, 1951

THE PET ANIMALS ACT, 1961

There are no premises coming within the provisions of the above Act within the area.

Conclusion

My thanks are again due to the Medical Officer of Health, the Chairman of the Council and various Committees, fellow Officers and members of the staff for their ready co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. IFOR WILLIAMS.

Senior Public Health Inspector

APPENDIX
FACTORIES ACT, 1961

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE RURAL DISTRICT OF VALLEY IN THE
COUNTY OF ANGLESEY

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of The
Factories Act, 1961
PART 1 OF THE ACT

INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	25	8	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	31	7	-	-
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including outworkers premises).	-	-	-	-
Total :	56	15	-	-

2. CASES in which DEFECTS were found.

(if defects are discovered at the premises on two or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more "Cases").

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found.</u>		<u>To H. M. Insp-ector</u>	<u>By H. M. Insp-ector</u>	<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness. (S.1).	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2).	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3).	-	-	-	-	-

Inadequate ventilation.
(S.4.).

Ineffective drainage of
floors. (S.6.).

Sanitary conveniences 9(S.)-
(A) Insufficient.

(B) Unsuitable or defective-

(C) Not separate for sexes.-

Other offences against the
Act (not including offences
relating to Out Work).

Total :

PART VIII OF THE ACT -- OUTWORK

Section 133

Section 134

Nature of Work.	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing (making etc.) cleaning and washing.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate.	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Iron and steel anchors and grapnels.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart gear.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, latches and keys.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets other than wire nets.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Racquet and tennis balls.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags.	-	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding etc. of buttons etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, christmas stockings etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total : 1	-	-	-	-	-	-

G. H. B. ROBERTS.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

